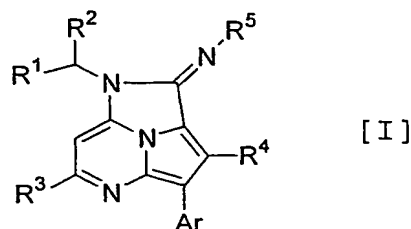


## CLAIMS

1. A triaza-cyclopenta[cd]indene derivative represented by the following formula [I]:



(wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are the same or different, and independently are hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, hydroxy- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, cyano- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, carbamoyl- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, cyano, carbamoyl or aryl;

$R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyloxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylthio or  $-N(R^6)R^7$ ;

$R^4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl or  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

$R^5$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or carbamoyl;

Ar is aryl or heteroaryl which aryl or heteroaryl is unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or more substituents, which are the same or different, selected from the group consisting of halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkynyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylthio,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylsulfinyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylsulfonyl, cyano, nitro, hydroxy,  $-CO_2R^8$ ,  $-C(=O)R^9$ ,  $-CONR^{10}R^{11}$ ,  $-OC(=O)R^{12}$ ,  $-NR^{13}CO_2R^{14}$ ,  $-S(=O)_rNR^{15}R^{16}$ , trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy, fluoromethoxy and  $-N(R^{17})R^{18}$ ;

$R^8$  and  $R^{14}$  are the same or different, and independently are hydrogen or  $C_{1-5}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-8}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-5}$ alkyl, aryl or aryl- $C_{1-5}$ alkyl;

$R^6$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$ ,  $R^{17}$  and  $R^{18}$  are the same or different, and independently are hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl;

r is 1 or 2) or individual isomers thereof or racemic or non-racemic mixtures of isomers thereof, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts and hydrates thereof.

2. The triaza-cyclopenta[cd]indene derivative according to claim 1 represented by the formula [I], wherein  $R^3$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;  $R^4$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; Ar is phenyl which phenyl is substituted with two or three substituents, which are the same or different, selected from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkylthio, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy and -N(R<sup>17</sup>)R<sup>18</sup> (wherein R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> are the same or different, and independently are hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl); R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined in claim 1, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts and hydrates thereof.

3. The triaza-cyclopenta[cd]indene derivative according to claim 1 represented by the formula [I], wherein R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl; R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl; Ar is phenyl which phenyl is substituted with two or three substituents, which are the same or different, selected from the group consisting of halogen and C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl; R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined in claim 1, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts and hydrates thereof.

4. An antagonist for CRF receptors, comprising a triaza-cyclopenta[cd]indene derivative, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or its hydrate according to any one of claims 1 to 3, as an active ingredient.

5. Use of a triaza-cyclopenta[cd]indene derivative, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or its hydrate according to any one of claim 1 to 3, for the manufacture of a therapeutic agent as an antagonist for CRF receptors.